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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/678,879	10/03/2003	John Grunwald	26223-09A	1307
7	590 06/29/2004		EXAMINER	
John L. Cordani			MARCHESCHI, MICHAEL A	
Carmody & To	rrance LLP			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
50 Leavenwort	h Street		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
P.O. Box 1110			1755	
Waterbury, C7	06721-1110		DATE MAILED: 06/29/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)	<i>-(\</i> ∕_		
		10/678,879	GRUNWALD, JOHN			
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
		Michael A Marcheschi	1755			
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication ap or Reply	opears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address			
THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Failt Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. e period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a report of the provision of the period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period the toreply within the set or extended period for reply will, by stature ply received by the Office later than three months after the mailed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	I136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be to sply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) daily did apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDON	imely filed  nys will be considered timely.  In the mailing date of this communication.  ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed on	,				
2a)[_	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)⊠ Th	is action is non-final.				
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
	closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	153 O.G. 213.			
Disposit	ion of Claims					
4) 🖂	Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application	on.				
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdr	awn from consideration.				
	Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
•	Claim(s) <u>1-22</u> is/are rejected.					
	Claim(s) is/are objected to.	los alaction requirement				
8)	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	or election requirement.				
Applicat	ion Papers					
9)	The specification is objected to by the Examin	ner.				
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ac	ccepted or b) objected to by the	Examiner.			
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	, ,			
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corre					
11)[	The oath or declaration is objected to by the I	Examiner. Note the attached Offic	e Action or form PTO-152.			
Priority (	under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
•	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreig  ☐ All b)☐ Some * c)⊠ None of:		a)-(d) or (f).			
	1. Certified copies of the priority docume					
	2. Certified copies of the priority docume	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the pri application from the International Bure	•	ved in this ivational Stage			
* 5	See the attached detailed Office action for a list	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	ved.			
Attachmen	at(c)					
	ce of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Summar	ry (PTO-413)			
2) Notic	ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail I				
	mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0 er No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/3/2003</u> .	8) 5) 1 Notice of illionial 6) 1 Other:	i dieni Application (FTO-132)			
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Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 22 is indefinite in view of the phrase "A CMP slurry composition according to claim 1" because claim 1 is not directed to a CMP slurry.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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Claims 1-10, 14-19 and 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a or e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Grumbine et al.

Grumbine et al. teaches in column 3, lines 4-45 and column 8, lines 35-36, an abrasive material (for CMP applications (i.e. integrated circuit)) comprising abrasive particles (various one defined), wherein the abrasive particles can be coated metal oxides abrasives OR CHEMICAL ADMIXTURES of the various abrasive particles. The abrasive particles are modified with a silane (polymer) on the surface thereof (i.e. coating). It is also shown that the particles are colloidal (i.e. colloid).

The claimed invention is anticipated by the reference because the reference teaches all of the claimed features defined by the rejected claims above. For example, the reference states that the abrasive particles can be coated metal oxides abrasives OR CHEMICAL ADMIXTURES of the various abrasive particles and "chemical admixtures" reads on a composite. The abrasive particles are modified with a silane (polymer) on the surface thereof (i.e. reads on a polymer coating). Finally, the particles are colloidal (i.e. reads on a colloid). In the alternative, no patentable distinction is seen to exist between the reference and the claimed invention absent evidence to the contrary.

Claims 1-4 and 6-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Towery et al.

Towery et al. teaches in the abstract, column 3, lines 5-8, column 9, lines 16-22, column 12, lines 22-55, column 13, lines 5-7 and claim 6, an abrasive material (for CMP applications (i.e. integrated circuit)) comprising abrasive particles (various one defined), wherein the abrasive

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particles can be coated metal oxides abrasives (coating with a chemically active metal oxide (i.e. tin oxide). Column 9, lines 17-20 teaches and column 12, lines 48-50 implies that composite abrasives particles can also be used. In column 13, lines 5-8, the reference states that the particles can be adhered to a pad (i.e. reads on a fixed pad). The abrasive particles are composite particles and have a sized defined in column 3, lines 54-60 (i.e. size defined reads on a colloid).

The claimed invention is anticipated by the reference because the reference teaches all of the claimed features defined by the rejected claims above. For example, the reference states that the abrasive particles can be coated metal oxides abrasives or composite particles. The reference also states that the particles can be adhered to a pad (i.e. reads on a fixed pad). Finally, the particles are colloidal (i.e. reads on a colloid). In the alternative, no patentable distinction is seen to exist between the reference and the claimed invention absent evidence to the contrary. In the alternative, no patentable distinction is seen to exist between the reference and the claimed invention absent evidence to the contrary.

Claims 1-3, 6, 14, 17, 19 and 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Lee et al.

Lee et al. teaches in the abstract, an abrasive material (for CMP applications (i.e. integrated circuit)) comprising abrasive particles, wherein the abrasive particles are composite particles and have a sized defined in column 3, lines 54-60 (i.e. size defined reads on a colloid).

The claimed invention is anticipated by the reference because the reference teaches all of the claimed features defined by the rejected claims above. For example, the particle size of the

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abrasive is defined and this reads on a colloid. In the alternative, no patentable distinction is seen to exist between the reference and the claimed invention absent evidence to the contrary.

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Yoshikawa et al.

Yioshikawa et al. teaches in the claims, an abrasive material comprising abrasive particles, wherein the abrasive particles can be coated with a metal bearing layer and a polymer layer.

The claimed invention is anticipated by the reference because the reference teaches all of the claimed features defined by the rejected claim above. In the alternative, no patentable distinction is seen to exist between the reference and the claimed invention absent evidence to the contrary.

Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a or e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Jernakoff et al.

Jernakoff et al. teaches in the claims, an abrasive material (for CMP applications (i.e. integrated circuit)) comprising abrasive particles, wherein the abrasive particles are colloidal (i.e. colloid).

The claimed invention is anticipated by the reference because the reference teaches all of the claimed features defined by the rejected claim above. For example, the reference states that the abrasive particles are colloidal (i.e. reads on a colloid). In the alternative, no patentable

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distinction is seen to exist between the reference and the claimed invention absent evidence to the contrary.

In view of the teachings as set forth above, it is the examiners position that the references reasonably teach or suggest the limitations of the rejected claims.

"A reference is good not only for what it teaches but also for what one of ordinary skill might reasonably infer from the teachings. *In re Opprecht* 12 USPQ 2d 1235, 1236 (CAFC 1989); *In re Bode* USPQ 12; *In re Lamberti* 192 USPQ 278; *In re Bozek* 163 USPQ 545, 549 (CCPA 1969); *In re Van Mater* 144 USPQ 421; *In re Jacoby* 135 USPQ 317; *In re LeGrice* 133 USPQ 365; *In re Preda* 159 USPQ 342 (CCPA 1968)". In addition, "A reference can be used for all it realistically teaches and is not limited to the disclosure in its preferred embodiments" See *In re Van Marter*, 144 USPQ 421.

Evidence of unexpected results must be clear and convincing. *In re Lohr* 137 USPQ 548. Evidence of unexpected results must be commensurate in scope with the subject matter claimed. *In re Linder* 173 USPQ 356.

The additional references cited on the 1449 have been reviewed by the examiner and are considered to be art of interest since they are cumulative to or less than the art relied upon in the above rejections.

The foreign documents on the 1449 have <u>not</u> be considered because they have <u>not</u> been submitted in the file.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael A Marcheschi whose telephone number is (571) 272-1374. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:00-5:30) First Friday Off.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark L Bell can be reached on (571) 272-1362. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9177 (toll-free).

Michael A Marcheschi Primary Examiner Art Unit 1755

MM 6/24/04